County Matters.

On Monday and Tuesday last, the Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners held their regular monthly meeting-present, T. L. Vail, chairman, and J. R. Morris, Thomas Grier, S. H. Hilton and H K Reid.

The usual amount of claims against the than last year. county were audited and ordered paid.

Several persons were exempted from count of poverty and physical infirmity; and Jesse Coley was authorized to peddle without paying the usual tax, in consequence of poverty and infirmity.

The Sheriff was ordered to summon a Jury to lay out two roads in Providence township-1st. From the Union county line, near Archie Porter's, running the old Montoe road, intersecting the public road near Mrs Knox's, about one and a half miles. 2d. From Samuel R. Grier's, on the Providence road, to Mrs E. C. Grier's, on the public road to Matthews, about one and a half miles.

The Sheriff was allowed \$54.20 for feeding prisoners in Jail during the month of June.

lay out a public road from Six-mile Creek, on the Union county line, to the Lancaster and Charlotte road, near Harrison's church, was confirmed.

T. R. Robertson, Clerk of Criminal Court, was allowed \$149.89, fees due witnesses for attendance at June term of said Court.

On Tuesday, the main business transacted by the Board was the drawing of Jurors to serve at the ensuing terms of the Criminal and Superior Courts. The following persons were drawn to serve as Jurors at the Superior Court term, beginning the last Monday in August:

First Week .- K S Finch, W H Patterson, A C Fisher, J L Alexander, C N Brown, W P Williams, R F Auten, W M Stitt, R B Morrow, J A Houston, W E Shaw, D Blume, T J Wilson, J W Ewart, J S Cashion, J W S Todd, T P Alexander, and S D Faulkner. Second Week .- J Brown Grier, H W Tatem, John Barnett, W F Boyd, J R Hunter, J A Solomons, C A Rigler, C B Todd, W H Schroeder, A L Smith, L Berwanger and R G Kendrick. Third Week .- J E Henderson, R Old demand and legal tender B Trotter, A J Abernathy, T W Neely, Certificates of deposit, Ira A DeArmond, J L Ramsay, L J Walk- Gold certificates, er, B Kizer, C O Mercer, A H Rhyne, S E Griffith and J Frank Neely.

And the following are the Jurors for the Criminal Court for the second Monday in August: Messrs A E Rankin, A C Russell, W W Reid, J D Watts, M E Beaver, Eugene Cogbill, J R Henderson, Jno Nicholson, S W Crowell, H D Duckworth, D A Johnson, J Mc Holbrooks, M S Edwards, J F Orr, J M Cook, W F Baker, S W Davis, J W Wadsworth, J H Weddington, J A Kell, J M Goodrum, A J Shannon, T N Alexander, T O Squires, Wm Baker, J L McRae, J R Brown, C A Griffith, J W Adams, V H Cates, Edward Hooper, W S Flenniken, R A P Merritt, Wm Bailes, W L Ewart and J R Hood.

The Board will meet next Monday to revise the tax lists, and to hear complaints in regard to excessive valuation. Persons who have failed to return had better present themselves at that time, otherwise they will have to pay a double tax.

and List Takers of the several townships the nation and protracted the struggle. L DeArmond; Deweese, J Lee Sloan; unless Napoleon should execute a new mark. Lemley's, J L Jetton; Long Creek, J W | coup d'etat, there was nothing for him but Sample; Paw Creek, D A McCord; Hun- abdication. tersville, R A Torrence.

On motion, L M McAllister was chosen tion, it was learned that a number of memthe average valuation of land in Charlotte township would be something less than last year (\$16 per acre), while the personal property valuation will be about the same. The average valuation of land in Steel Creek is \$7 per acre; Providence Board 10 per cent; while in Paw Creek and Lemley's, the average valuation was other townships the valuation was increased varying from five to fifteen per Charlotte township about \$7 per acre. The assessment of personal property in the county was left as returned by the list who attended him, a very considerable

The Cotton Crop-Encouraging Report. MEMPHIS, July 4 .- The regular month-

vorable to cotton. Rain, which was

North Carolina Crops.

RALEIGH, July 2.- The Secretary of the Department of Agriculture has pre-As Commissioner Robinson says, it is a fell from this time until September 1st good property. - Goldsboro Argus. there would be a larger crop of cotton

Reports of damage by the chinch-bug are most numerous in the Pee Dee section along the border of the State, but the the payment of a capitation tax on ac- | farmers are using the remedy with good effect. This remedy, the kerosene emul sion, slays the bugs every time, and Col. Robinson says the farmers are using it freely. The department has issued two special bulletins on this subject which is attracting so much attention. The fact is that the bulk of the corn crop was threatened with destruction, and some is even

Replies in regard to inquiries as to the supply of labor, show that it is rather more abundant and efficient in the section west of the Blue Ridge. Very few complaints come from the eastern counties, June 30th. but the bulk comes from the Piedmont section, or rather the belt from Johnston county to Iredell, the cotton belt. But the labor here will probably be sufficient to handle even so great a crop.

A remarkable development of strawber-The report of the Jury summoned to ry culture is reported to the Department. The Messrs Westbrook of Faison's have introduced a berry, to which they have given their name, and it proves to be the most popular ever sold North. At Smithfield, in Johnston county, the berry-growers succeeded in selling berries from one bed for six weeks continuously.

The Nation's Debt. Statement showing the Condition of the

Treasury. The following is a recapitulation of the National debt on June 30, 1887: Interest bearing debt:

\$200,000,000	vv
19,716,500	
175,250	00
, 14,000,000	
64,623,512	00
12,351,603	00
1,098,667,465	00
6,115,165	25
190,753	87
\$6,305,919	13
	737,800,600 19,716,500 175,250 14,000,000 64,623,512 1,086,315,862 12,351,603 81,098,667,465 6,115,165 190,753

Silver certificates, Fractional currency, (less amount estimated as lost or destroyed,) Principal 595,798,564 00 Total ebt, principal, 12,542,357 00 \$1,770,771,948 00 eigh Observer. Total debt less cash items available for its reduction.

482,433,917 21

16.852,725 17

Total receipts for fiscal year end ing June 30, 1887, 371,380,894 00 Made up as follows:

Total cash in Treasury, Decrease of the debt during the

month of June, 1887.

Customs, Internal revenue, Miscellaneous, Napoleon after the Battle of Waterloo.

From Scribner's Magazine. Whether any course was open to Napoleon after the disaster of Waterloo, other than that which he adopted, a second abdication is certainly very doubtful. Had he taken the precaution to dissolve In connection with the meeting of the the chambers before setting out on the The stamp office at Charlotte will be abol-Commissioners on Monday, the Assessors campaign, he probably could have rallied ished. Stamp Deputy Burde, of the of- nificent school fund, under such legislation met as follows: Charlotte, D G Maxwell;
Berryhill, L M McAllister; Steel Creek, S
W Heid; Pineville, J W Barnett; Providence, W E Ardrey; Morning Star, J W

Mence, W E Ardrey; Morning

On the 15th of July, 1815, Napoleon surrendered himself on board the British Secretary of the Board. After organiza- man-of-war Bellerophon. Of his appearance and bodily condition during the two M. O. Sherrill will be Mr Craige's cashier, months of his stay on this vessel, we have and Dr. Michal will be one of the clerks, bers of the Board had not made any in- an interesting account in the narrative of vestigation of the business before them, Capt. Maitland, who commanded the ship. and an adjournment was had until the Maitland describes him as "a remarkably afternoon. The first township called was strong, well-built man, about five feet sev-Charlotte, and the Chairman stated that en inches high, his limbs particularly wellowing to the large amount of work to be formed, with a fine ankle and very small done, and the time allowed, he was not foot, of which he seemed rather vain, as ready to report. He was given until next he always wore, while on board the ship, Monday in which to make his report to silk stockings and shoes. His hands were the Board. It was stated, however, that very small, and had the plumpness of a woman's rather than the robustness of a man's. His eyes light gray, teeth good, and when he smiled the expression of his countenance was highly pleasing; when under the influence of disappointment, however, it assumed a dark gloomy cast. was rated at \$6.23 and raised by the His hair was of a very dark brown, nearly approaching black, and though a little thin on the top and front had not a gray slightly reduced by the Board. In all hair among it. His complexion was a very uncommon one, being of a light, sallow color, differing from any other I ever met cent., making the general average outside with. From his having become corpu-

needed in many localities, has fallen in Antiquity of the Potato.-The fact ty in his misfortune. - Concord Times. copious showers throughout the district that potatoes are indigenous in the Andes within the past four days, which has been region of South America has been genof material benefit to both cotton and corn. erally accepted as proof that they were Our 312 correspondents, as a rule, report not known in the Eastern continent until use of tobacco in its various forms is very South had, for it applied to the whole many cases, said to be too grievous to be good stands with the plant forming and blooming well. The condition of the crop is not only more favorable than last year, Europe from the newly discovered contibut on an average, fully two weeks earlier. nent, and were a long time even after it is actually beneficial to most consumers. This is a most promising outlook for cot- that in making their way to popular favor. ton. Corn, however, in many sections But the Chinese claim to have had potathe suffered from the drought, but the inthe says cigarette smoking is doing more intheir hands in tame submission to what

SEE MY DAILY BARGAIN
their hands in tame submission to what dications are that a full average crop will time immemorial. Jesuit missionaries jury to the eyes than anything I know of. seemed to many inevitable political, social by direct taxation. Then, too, the sala- See my Stock and you will be raised, more than will be needed for report the potato growing wild in the Smoking pipes or cigars is bad enough, and material destruction, but that they ries must necessarily be small, and inade- See the largest in the State. use within the district and considerably western part of China near Tartary, and but there is something in the paper with went earnestly to work to educate. it is quite probable that a plant so useful which the cigarette is rolled that is very It is true that many good people have and induce teachers to make teaching a A straight line can be drawn pheres, and used by the people of each through seventy-five miles of the Indian perhaps centuries before either knew of than I have ever known before, and I at many do yet object, for reasons which are River, Florida, without touching shore. the existence of the other. In some parts tribute it all to excess in tobacco smok- no doubt satisfactory to themselves. But

rophan; for, though he went to bed at 8

THE ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD .pared the crop report for June. So far as The stockholders of the Atlantic & N. C. tabulated it shows unprecedented crops, Railroad have re-elected all of its present officers. This is right. They have shown | Our Constitution of 1776 contained the year of plenty. All the crops growing themselves efficient in every way and finely. Rain is somewhat needed in the have made it a pleasure to ride over the Duplin section. Dr. Dabney, State Chem. Road. The Road is being run on busiist, made the remark that if no more rain ness principles and is fast becoming a

CHAMBER'S COURT AT CONCORD .- An important matter was heard and decided by Judge Montgomery at Chambers last night, from Polk county. Mr Adams had purchased a tract of land for \$10,000 from to secure the balance. Mr Bolman al-Rutherford appeared for Adams. J. A. Carson of Spartanburg, appeared for Bolman. The case was well prepared and argued by both sides. The argument was closed at 12 o'clock. - Concord Times.

The first case regarding the legality of the drummers' license tax will come to the Supreme Court from Chowan county. A. W. Henderson of Baltimore is the defendant. He was selling without a license when Sheriff Warren arrested him.

The Tobacco Convention .- GREENS-BORO, July 2.- A primary convention of here this morning to select a time and place for holding a State Convention. City, and the time August 17th. The primary to-day was well attended and an interesting occasion is expected for the State Convention.

There are a good many people who have not listed their taxes. It has been the law that any one who failed to list before the list takers, could do so before the Register of Deeds, by paying twenty-five cents; but the law has been

AN EXPERT.-Prof. G. F. Kunz, a diamond expert from New York, spent yesterday in the city. The Professor has been through portions of our western seccounties of Ashe, McDowell, Barke, Iredell and Alleghany. He was greatly impressed with the indications through that date: section and has found evidence of great | "Whereas, The United States in Congress Aswealth in gem-bearing stones. He was most favorably impressed with the prospects in the Bracket and Brindletown sections and specially so with the J. A. D. Stevenson collection which he inspected at Statesville, and is loud in his praise of and the inhabitants of the said western territory the work accomplished by Mr Stevenson as made in order to obtain a more ample protection being of great benefit to the State. - Ral- than they have heretofore received. Now, this

Statesville and Air Line Railroad Co., ing with the reasonable desires of her citizens. the act amending its charter was accented. Be it enacted, &c." the act amending its charter was accepted, and a full Directory was elected. Subsequently, Dr. J. J. Mott was elected President, C. A. Carlton, Esq., Secretary tions of the grant, among which is this: and Treasurer, and Col. W. A. Eliason Chief Engineer.

Tomatoes by the thousands will soon be rotting on the vines all over this country, and next Winter we will buy canned tomatoes at the North. Hard times, indeed! They ought to be hard and stay hard; for like the proverbial fool of old, we will learn wisdom in no other school. - Goldsboro Argus.

OFFICE AND OFFICERS CONTINUED .-The internal revenue stamp office here will be continued by Collector Craige,

1Of course Charlotte was ignored, even to the extent of a little "stamp office." That is usual.]

The Revenue office, clerks and all. will be shipped to Salisbury this week. -Newton Enterprise.

The report comes to us from Ral eigh that they are having an epidemic of typhoid fever there, and this scourge is said to be attributable to the digging up of the Streets in the summer time for the ritory. purpose of laying the pipes of the water works. We do not know how true the re port is, but have it from what would seem to be good authority. Can it be that there are so many cases of typhoid fever there, and if there are, are they attributable to the cause given above, and if so, are there scientific reasons for it; and if so, why did the Doctors sit still and allow the people's servants to dig up the streets when science taught that it was a dangerous undertaking .- Goldsboro Arqus.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. -On last Thursday night about 9 o'clock, Mr Jack Link- cation. er of No. 1 township, left Concord for his ity, and, if we are to give credit to those passing Mr David Parish's, Mr Linker's portion of his mental energy was also ly cotton crop of the Memphis district, or 9 o'clock in the evening, and did not bruised. Mr Linker was already one- problem. The whites numbered about was \$671,000. ern Mississippi, northern Arkansas and ing, he frequently fell asleep on the sofa away. He lay in the woods all night eighths of the whole population. northern Alabama, published today by in the cabin in the course of the day. His general appearance was that of a man till sometime the next day. Mr Linker is eighths, impovished as they were, owning of the Governor and all the other State a good citizen and a hard working man, all the lands, but essentially nothing but officers. and he has the sympathy of the communi- the lands, could educate themselves and

CISARETTES INJURING THE EYES .-The latest charge brought against the to man was indigenous in both hemis- injurious to the eye-sight. There are opposed the efforts to educate the masses profession. Right here is the weak point It is called the straightest river in the of China potatoes are even more than rice ing. Nine out of ten Germans wear spec- still some progress has been made.

History of Public Education in North tution the following provisions, adopted earnestly looking forward to the time By Maj. S. M. Finger, Superintendent of Pub-Instruction, in the Raleigh Chronicle.]

following section: "That a school or schools shall be establishe by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more univer-sities."

In obedience to this Constitutional privilege, the University of North Carolina was established by act of Assembly Mr Bolman, paid part and gave mortgage in the year 1789. This institution was opened for students in February, 1795. leging that default had been made in one Except during a few years just after the of the payments, had advertised the lands close of the late war, it has been since for sale. Mr Adams denies that there was 1795 in successful operation; and from it any default and obtained a restraining or- have gone forth, from time to time, men der, and last night the restraining order | who have adorned almost every station was continued. M. H. Justice, Esq. of within the gift of the American people. Its influence has gone down among the Forney, Esq. of the same place and Ralph people, and it has been a power in their education.

It now has an endowment by the State. and all the appointments of a University in fact, in which the youth of the State and of other States may be instructed in all the branches of useful learning, and it is a worthy head to the common schools of the State.

In the year 1825, the General Assembly set apart for common schools a fund "consisting of the dividends arising from the stocks then held or afterwards acquired for maintaining free public schools. by the State, in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, the dividends arising from High Point and Greensboro were repred tax imposed by law on license to retailers cation owns a large area of swamp landssented. The place chosen was Morehead of spirituous liquors and auctioneers, the fund, all moneys paid to the State for entries of vacant lands, and all the vacant and unappropriated swamp lands of the State, together with such sums of money as the Legislature may hereafter find it that a large fund would soon have been people. accumulated, but the generosity of the State as shown by Act of Assembly at above recited provision, would soon have yielded a magnificent school fund. I reler to the act ceding to the United States all her territory now included in the great tion and has driven over two hundred State of Tennessee. I recite the preammiles with a horse and buggy through the | ble giving the reasons for the cession of this magnificent domain, and as indicative of the character of our people at that early

have repeatedly and earnestly recommended to the respective States, owning or claiming western territory to make cession of part of the same as a further means, as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts, as of establishing the harmony of the United States; State being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors, as well as establishing At the annual meeting of the the harmony of the United States and comply-

> The Act goes on to recite the manner of making the deed, and various condi-"Provided always, that no regulations made

or to be made by Congress, shall tend to emanci-The deed was made in February, 1790,

Congress on the 2d day of April of that year. Thus it was that North Carolina lars. parted with this valuable domain, because Congress requested it to be done as a means of paying the public debt, which had been incurred by the thirteen original States in their con mon struggle for independence. Thus it was that North Carolina surrendered what would have yielded her a mag-Hood; Clear Creek, CP Mungo; Crab from the calamity of the restoration of the the shaking up, the stamp office here does mon debt of the country, held her "west-Orchard, S H Farrow; Mallard Creek, R Bourbons by foreign bayonets. Hence, not go by the board.—Statesville Land- ern reserve" for her own uses and from it as may be practicable and just, to all the laid the foundation of her school fund.

From the funds appropriated by the race. Act of 1825, and from the distribution of funds by Congress in 1836, North Carolina had, up to 1840, accumulated a school fund of about two million dollars, one milfund yielded about one hundred and tweneral education for a State comprising 52, easy reach of every child. 250 square miles of sparsely populated ter-

The public schools were, however, prolic schools

Notwithstanding this was a small a large territory, yet great good was accomplished, not alone in the education of the masses of the people in the rudimentary branches of English, but also in infusing among the people the spirit of edu-

But the war of 1861 came, and the rebroken and his shoulder and breast badly creased the difficulty of the public school legged and found himself unable to get five-eighths and the negroes about three-

also the three-eighths of the paupers resity. Our people, recognizing the neces. in our condition of poverty, it could but

ince the war:

"The General Assembly shall levy a capita-tion tax on every male inhabitant in the State, over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on prop-erty value at three hundred dollars in cash." "The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of edu-cation and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent, thereof

e applied to the latter purpose "Each county in the State shall be divided into s convenient number of districts, in which one or more public schools shall be maintained, at east, four months in every year, and if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with aforesaid requirements of this section, they shall be liable to indictment."

"The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States, to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or by the United States; also all moneys, stocks, bonds and other property, now belonging to any State fund for purposes of educa-tion; also the net proceeds of all sales of swamp lands belonging to the State, and other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State, and not otherwise appropriated by the State, or by the term of the grant, gift or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury; and together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be by law set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining in this State a system of free public schools, and for no other

It is also provided in the Constitution, that the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of the State shall be appropriated in the respective counties

The above provisions of the Constitution are the basis upon which our present the tobacconists of the State was held the stocks owned by the State in the Cape school system rests. So far very little Fear Navigation Company, the Roanoke money has been received from any source Navigation Company, and the Clubfoot except from ordinary taxation of property Raleigh, Durham, Henderson, Reidsville, and Harlowe's Creek Canal Company, the and polls. While the State Board of Eduperhaps near a million acres-all efforts so unexpended balance of the agricultural far to make them available for school purposes have resulted in disappointment, although before the war near two hundred thousand dollars was spent in an attempt to drain them. I do not think that any considerable sum will ever be realized from convenient to appropriate from time to them, certainly not such sums as will be of time." From those sources it might seem | much importance in the education of our

It will therefore be seen that what has been done since the war, and what may Fayetteville, 1789, cut off what, under the bereafter be done for public education, has depended and must hereafter depend upon funds raised and to be raised by ordi nary taxation on property and polls.

> 1. A chair has recently been endowed at the University for instruction in the Art of Teaching, from which good results are expected in the line of competent teachers

Let us see what has been done :

for the public schools.

2. We now have eight Normal schools for the whites and five for the negroes. Those for the whites are rather in the nature of institutes, and are held annually at convenient points in the State, for a period of one month. Many of the advanced teachers of the State have manifested a laudable spirit in giving instructions in these schools. The attendance is large, of persons eager to be instructed in the advanced methods of teaching and school management, \$4,000 per annum is appropriated for these Normals for the whites. The five colored Normals are regularly in session eight or nine months per annum. All five are under the management of Boards of Directors composed by the coinage of silver. Had it not been of white men, who employ the best colored instructors to be had, and otherwise superintend the schools. These schools anfor the reason stated in the preamble above | nually supply a large number of teachers recited, and the grant was accepted by for the colored people, and have an annual appropriation of eight thousand dol-

> 3. Our statutes provide for county Institutes for both races, and many of the counties hold them for one or two weeks. and they are productive of much good. The normal schools and county Institutes have had a very fine effect in elevating the standard of common school teachers; yet a great deal remains to be done in this direction. 4. Each county now has a separate

Board of Education and a Superintendent. and these officers are charged with the management of the funds and the schools of their respective counties, and are rechildren, without discrimination as to

5. All the counties have been divided into districts, separate for the two races, in each of which a school is annually provided. These districts are irregular in lion four hundred thousand of which came size, but not many of them contain an from the Congressional distribution. The area of more than four miles square, and many are much smaller, so that, except in ty thousand dollars per annum-a small the very sparsely populated sections of sum with which to begin a system of gen. the State, there is annually a school in 6. The General Assembly now levies a

tax of twelve and one-half cents on every \$100 of property, and 371 cents on each vided for in 1840, and was continued until | poll for schools; and at least 75 per cent the close of the late war, the total amount of all other poll taxes, whether levied in expended annually being from two to three | the Revenue Law or by the county comhundred thousand dollars, in support of missioners, must be appropriated for from two thousand to three thousand pub- schools. All these moneys, so appropriated, are collected by the Sheriffs of the respective counties, and by them amount of money to be spread over such turned over to the county school officers. If the fund accumulated in each county is not sufficient to maintain schools for a period of four months, the statute requires the county commissioners, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution above cited, to levy a special tax for that purpose. Our Supreme Court has recently home, having just come from Charlotte sults were the loss of almost the whole of decided in the case of Barksdale vs. Comlent, he had lost much of his personal activ- with his wagon and team. Just after the school fund, and the destruction of almost every species of property except the requirement is constitutional only within horse became frightened and soon became lands. Not only so, but its further re- the limits of 66% cents on property and unmanageable. They ran some distance, sults were the freedom and citizenship of \$2 on the poll, but that special taxes for gone. It is certain his habits were very when the wagon struck a tree, throwing the negroes, who added largely to the special purposes under special acts of As-Mr Linker out on his head. His arm was school population of the State and in- sembly are not to be included. Last year the whole amount raised for public schools

7. The system is executed by a State

8. Many of our cities and larger towne, under special acts of assembly, have excently made citizens. I do not think that | cellent graded schools supported by volany civilized people ever had thrust upon untary taxation, but the people groan un-A great many medical men claim that the them a more difficult problem than the der the burden of taxation which is, in

Thus it will be seen that the State bas By all who look at my Goods and get my Quo a uniform and well appointed system, but tations. quate to secure such talent as is desirable, See my prices throughout my Store, and you will

The State has done well in the revival the main food of the poorer class of people. Itacles. They are inveterate smokers, There will now be found in our Constitione to struggle on carrying her burden,

when the Congress of the United States will open the doors of the Treasury and extend aid. North Carolina and other Southern States gave to the United States vast domains which were used to pay a Net receipts at all U. S. ports, 3,597 common debt, a debt of the original thirteen States, and in the course of events it turns out that the United States trees the slaves of the South and makes them citizens and voters, while in a condition of extreme ignorance. Twenty-two years have elapsed since the close of the war; almost another generation has been raised up since the South laid down her arms: it is too late to look back now and engage in crimination and recrimination; it is surely time for the United States to lend a helping hand to the South in carrying her bur-

Perhaps this is not the proper time to liscus the principles which underlay the recent conflict of arms. Secession and coercion should now be referred to only so far as it may be necessary to do so to guide us as to the duty of the present. History will eventually be written which will enable posterity to make up its verdict upon the Great Constitutional question involved in this greatest of all conflicts in all the history of the world. Al most all sincere, intelligent men, the world over, who have investigated the question, admit that as long as the framers of the Constitution of 1787 lived, the right of a State to withdraw from the Union was a prominent feature in our politics. To say the least of it, it was a question about which great and good men could and did differ; and saying this about secession is only tautamount to saying that great and good men could and did differ about the right of coercion under our Constitution.

As great, good, and gallant men have settled these principles by the arbitrament of the sword, where is the room for a continuanc of sectional hostility? If the result of the conflict was, as claimed by the North, the ridding of the country of a great National Sin in the emancipation of the negroes, why is not the whole country responsible for their education and preparation for citizenship? Why, in the light of history, cast this whole burden upon the South? Why in the light of right and justice should the Congress of the United States have delayed so long? responsible for their education and pre-How long will they still refuse to help? Surely the government that could find warrant in the Constitution to free the negroes and make them citizens can also find authority to distribute from its overflowing Treasury funds to educate them for the proper discharge of the duties of freemen and citizens.

Many States of this Union have, by act of Congress, magnificent endowments for their public schools. I cannot stop to enumerate them. Surely such States should not stand in the way of legislation, at least for temporary aid to the South in this her emergency. Surely the people of the Northern section of country ought not only to be willing to grant this aid, but they ought to free it from all hampering restrictions and let the South manage it without the least Federal interferences. S. M. FINGER

About 60,000,000 of silver dollars are in circulation and \$142,000,000 in silver certificates, making \$202,000,000 which have been added to the currency

have done for currency. Arrival and Departure of Trains at Charlotte.

for silver coinage what would the country

RICHMOND & DANVILLE AND ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE

50-Arrives at Charlotte from Richmond at 2:15 a. m. Leaves for Atlanta at 2:25 a m 51-Arrives at Charlotte from Atlanta at 5.05 a. m. Leaves for Richmond at 5.15 a. m. No. 52-Arrives at Charlotte from Richmond at

12:35 p. m. Leaves for Atlanta at 1:00 p. m. No. 53-Arrives at Charlotte from Atlanta at 6:25 p. m. Leaves for Richmond at 6:45 p. m. CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA.

Arrives from Columbia at 6:10 p. m. Leaves for Columbia at 1:00 p. m. A., T. & O. Division. Arrives from Statesville at 10:45 a, m.

Leaves for Statesvile at 6:35 p. m.

CAROLINA CENTRAL.

Leaves Wilmington at 7:25 a m; arrives at Charlotte at 4:20 p. m. Leaves Charlotte at 8:45 p m; arrives at Wilming-

Shelby Division of Carolina Central. Leaves Charlotte for Rutherfordton at 4:32 p. m-Arrives at Rutherfordton at 9.10 p. m. Leave Rutherfordton at 7.15 a m. Arrive at Charlotte at 11.50 a. m.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE R. R. Passenger Train Leaves Hamlet 2:45 a m, arrives Leaves Raleigh at 7:00 p m, arrives at Hamlet

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD SCHEDULE Passenger train leaves Salisbury 11.30 A. M., arrives at Asheville at 5 48 P. M., and at Paint Rock at 8.30 p. m. eaves Paint Rock at .0.55 a.m., and Asheville

at 1.10 p. m, and arrives at Salisbury at 7.30 DAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY ROAD.

Leaves Greensboro 9:50 a. m. LeavesFayettesville 3.30 p.m; arrive at Bennettsville, S. C., 6:45, p. m. Leaves Bennettsville, S. C., 10:10 a. m; Leaves Fayetteville 2:00 p. m., arrive at Greens-

boro 7:25 p. m.

H. Baruch Has inducements to offer, which can not be equalled by the best Dry Goods Houses in the

HE HAS Added greatly to his already large stock, and on his recent trip to New York bought up Sur-

plus Stocks of Importers and Manufacturers. which enables him to sell many most seasonable Ridiculously Low Prices. formerly under the name of Wittkowky & same.

Baruch, and withdrawn from the Wholesale business, I devote my entire time and attention to the Retail only, and being a Cash Buyer of thorough experience, I can, and will, always offer inducements Which will be Appreciated

See My Daily Displays!

SEE MY DAILY BARGAINS!

acknowledge that

prompt attention.

I solicit Mail Orders and give them

H. BARUCH,

Comparative Cotton Statement. The following is the comparative cotton

statement for the week ending July 1st: 5,215,128 Exports for the week, 87,576 4,077,451 Total exports to date, Stock at all U. S. ports, Stock at all interior towns, Stock in Liverpool, Stock of American afloat for 807,000 Great Britain, 10,000

Total Receipts at all American Ports since Sept. 1st, 1886.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all United States sea-ports since September 1st, 1886: Galveston 706,535, New Orleans 1,709,994, Mobile 213,390, Savannah 749,504, Charleston 396,672, Wilmington 134,655, Norfolk 534,256, Baltimore 96,100, New York 86,991, Boston 105,271, Newport News 104,407, Philadelphia 57,118, West Point 207,411, Brunswick 26,977, Port Royal 17,910, Pensacola 12,872. Total 5,215,123.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton.

NEW YORK, July 2.- The total visible upply of cotton for the world is 1,808. 325 bales, of which 1,138,525 are American, against 1,853,603 and 1,308,103 respectively last year; receipts at all interior towns, 2,035; receipts from plautations, 2,408. Crop in sight, 6,312,676.

## PHARR & LONG. (Successors to E. D. Latta & Bro..) Clothiers.

Having succeeded the well known firm of E. D. LATTA & BRO., it is our desire to receive, and will be our utmost effort to deserve, that loyal support at the hands of the community, which so steadfastly attended the retiring concern, and has made them prominent throughout the two Carolinas.

New Clothing for 1887.

We shall give very close attention to our busiess and shall have a special care to the interests of our patrons, and as we begin our new life,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Our expenses will be light, relatively reduced. as we shall serve in active capacity ourselves, and as we have purchased our Stock very advanageously, and much under value.

We will offer inducements beretofore unknown The first call from our friends will be much

appreciated, and will give us an encouragement which we will endeaver to substantially manifest. PHARR & LONG.

MOURNING GOODS. Every Lady purchasing Goods in the above

line will do well to investigate our Stock and Prices. This department of our business receives special attention and embraces all the most desirable materials to be found in a first-class Mourning Goods department Lusterless Silks from \$1 to \$2.

Cashmeres in every grade from 25 cents to Our 75c. Cashmere is extra value at the price.

Full line of Henriettas from \$1 to \$2. Surges, Albatross. Tricots, Sebastopools, Dra D'Almas, in All-Wool and Silk Warps. Black Satteens and Black Plaid Organdies

Full stock of Trimming and Veiling Grepes, Nuns Veiling, Crimp Trimmings, Buttons, etc. Mail Orders solicited and promptly filled.

T. L. SEIGLE & CO. May 27, 1887.

11 West Trade St.

Guns, Pistols AND AMMUNITION. We are headquarters for these Goods. Have

just opened up the finest and most complete line of Sporting Goods ever brought to this market. Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, all grades. London Fine Twist Muzzle Loading Guns. Breech Loading Rifles, all grades. Paper and Brass Shells. Breech Loading Implements, Shot Pouches and Belts, Powder Flasks,

We guarantee our retail prices on these Goods against New York or Baltimore. Call and be HAMMOND & JUSTICE.

Rubber and Leather Belting. Just received, a large lot of Rubber Belting of ill sizes. We warrant every foot we sell and uarantee our prices against any house south of

HAMMOND & JUSTICE. Oct. 29, 1886.

SPRINGS & BURWELL.

A. R. & W. B. NISBET

Flour! Flour!! We are dealing largely in Flour of all grades, buying it direct from the Mills by the Car Load, and can always give you lowest market prices. If you want a number one good Flour, try our 'Honest" brand. It is always reliable-every sack warranted.

Sept. 24, 1886. GROCERIES, ETC THE BEST STOCK

Heavy and Fancy Groceries, CONFECTIONERIES. Fruits, Canned Goods, etc., can be found at

BURWELL & DUNN SELL At Lowest Market Prices.

Lewis' Pure White Lead. Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil. The Best Ready-Mixed Paint, all Colors and

You can paint your buggy for one dollar, in he best style, with Carriage Black (and other colors) The best is sold by BURWELL & DUNN.

Since I have taken hold of the Retail House the bottle, dozen and gross-at prices always the

BURWELL & DUNN. Dr. King's Blood and Liver Pills, Dr. King's Cough Syrup. Dr. King's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. Dr. King's Vermituge. Sold only by

BURWELL & DUNN. If you will give your horses, cows, hogs and poultry the Celebrated Kentucky Condition Pow-ders, you will have no trouble. 25 cents per

package. For sale by BURWELL & DUNN, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
June 10, 1887. Opposite Central Hotel.

Surgical Instruments.

To supply a need long felt by the Medical Profession of this section, we have now and will keep constantly in stock. a full line of SURGI-CAL INSTRUMENTS, which we warrant. We are also prepared to give any and all discounts in any of the New York Instrument Cata-

BARUCH, Charlotte, N. C Nov. 18, 1885. B. H. JORDAN & CO.,

On Druggists, Springs' Corner.